WORCESTER
MODEL CITIES RESIDENT
ATTITUDE SURVEY

Survey Research Program
a facility of
The University of Massachusetts
and
The Joint Center for Urban Studies of
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University

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Else Wiersma and Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., of
the Survey Research Program were responsible
for preparation of this report.

November 1972

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1. Introduction

In January of 1972, the staff and resident representatives of the Worcester Model Cities neighborhood contracted the Survey Research Program to work with them to conduct a survey of neighborhood residents. The purpose of the project was to collect data that would assist those in the Model Cities area to systematically measure residents' perceptions and feelings, to identify problems and needs, to plan programs, and, perhaps, at a later date to have a basis against which to measure change.

The project, as it was designed and as it was carried out, was a joint effort. A committee of residents and staff outlined the study objectives. Program staff prepared several drafts of the interview schedule for review, incorporating the committee's suggestions at each stage. The committee interviewed and helped to screen applicants for interviewers, who were then trained by Survey Research Program staff. When field work was in progress, Model Cities staff monitored the interviewers' day-by-day progress, while Program staff met with interviewers for more intensive review sessions on a weekly basis.

And so it is appropriate that the analysis of the data, too, is a cooperative effort rather than simply a document prepared by a consultant. Once the basic distributions of answers had been tabulated, Model Cities staff met with Survey Research Program staff to jointly decide on what further tabulations should be prepared. Copies of all tabulations were provided to Model Cities, so that residents and staff could begin to review and use the findings.

This document is not intended to be the product of the project, or to be the report. If we have done our job properly, there should be many products and many reports which in part make use of the study data over the next year or two. The data should be a resource that can be drawn on continuously. Consistent with this orientation, we have tried primarily to put together some of the most basic and interesting tables in a form that is accessible. For the most part, the data have only been summarized, without any attempt to derive implications or conclusions from them. Our goal was to prepare a working document, which could be used by Model Cities residents and staff as one important resource in the planning and assessing of Model Cities programs in Worcester.

2. Specific Objectives and Questionnaire Development

Together with the Model Cities staff and representatives from the neighborhood, the Survey Research Program refined study objectives and developed the research design. Working with Model Cities staff and neighborhood residents throughout the research design phase ensured that both professional and residential points of view would be fairly represented in the study. Also, the three interest groups agreed to institute regular meetings to discuss issues that might arise from time to time during data collection.

The Residents Committee developed a list of topics and specific questions to be asked in the survey. The Model Cities staff clarified the objectives of the study. The role of the Survey Research Program staff during these first sessions was primarily advisory in nature. With the proposed questions and objectives as a guideline the first task for the Survey Research Program staff was to prepare a preliminary questionnaire. This questionnaire in draft form was thoroughly discussed and made ready for pre-testing. Three experienced interviewers of the Survey Research Program staff carried out the pre-test with 11 households. Only slight changes had to be made and the final interview schedule was ready for use in March, 1972.

The complete questionnaire is attached to this report. In the main, it was designed to provide data in six major areas:

1. Background information
2. Housing and neighborhood conditions
3. Use and knowledge of Model Cities services
4. Health
5. Education, employment and occupational training
6. Formal and informal relationships outside the home

II. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

1. Sampling

The sample was designed to yield 300 interviews of which 75 respondents were to be black and 75 Spanish speaking. The initial estimate of the Model Cities staff was that eight percent of the total population of 16,465 living in the Model Cities area were black and 12 percent were of Spanish descent. In order to obtain adequate representation of black and Spanish speaking respondents, such households were sampled at a higher rate than the rest of the population. At a later point a lower estimate for the Spanish population was given. The overestimate of the Spanish population and the fact that the Spanish households were more dispersed than anticipated resulted in a smaller number of Spanish in the final sample than was initially projected.

Three strata of housing units were created: a) Spanish-speaking b) Black, and c) General.

a) The basis for the Spanish stratum was all the structures found in the City Directory in which at least one household had or appeared to have a Spanish surname. A second source of information was a list of names and addresses of Spanish households compiled by the Model Cities staff. These two sources combined yielded a list of 225 housing structures in which Spanish speaking households might be located. It was estimated that 1150 housing units might be found in those structures. Interviewers then listed all housing units at 83 of the addresses selected at random. Five hundred three housing units were found; and it was estimated from that number that

approximately 200 (or two-fifths) would be occupied by Spanish speaking households. Based on these estimates, a screening interview of every third housing unit listed was conducted. Any of those units occupied by a Spanish speaking household was eligible for a complete interview. This strategy was expected to yield 67 Spanish speaking households. Additional households necessary to reach the goal of a subsample of 75 Spanish households were expected to come from the general stratum.

However, the original estimate of 12 percent Spanish speaking population turned out excessive. A lower estimate received at a later date from Clark University appeared much more in line with the final sampling results. The Spanish stratum yielded 28 completed interviews. An additional 5 interviews were taken from the general stratum.

b) The black population seemed less dispersed over the Model Cities area than the Spanish. Any block or blockface in the area which the 1970 census data indicated to have 20 percent or more black residents was selected. An interviewer was then sent out to one half of the addresses to obtain an accurate count of the housing units per address. One hundred sixty three housing units were counted; and it was estimated that approximately 30 percent (or 50 housing units) would be occupied by black households. Interviewers screened all 163 addresses. In each housing unit occupied by black households, an interview was taken. In the black stratum 47 interviews were completed. An additional 18 interviews were taken from the general stratum.

c) Housing units for the general stratum were selected from addresses listed in the City Directory. The general population sample required at least 150 housholds in order to represent the total Model Cities area population. Excluded from the City Directory were all addresses which had been earlier selected for the black or Spanish stratum. Taking into account vacancies, commercial addresses, and blank lines in the Directory, an overall sampling fraction of every 22nd line in the City Directory was used, resulting in 214 housing units for interviewing. Assuming a non-interview rate of 20 percent in addition to a 10 percent loss due to vacancies, demolition, etc., this procedure was expected to yield at least 150 completed interviews.

The completeness of the sample was not dependent on the completeness of the City Directory. Interviewers went out to list all housing units at the selected addresses. The final selection rate per address was based on their findings and not on the City Directory information.

Due to a better than expected response rate (88%) 179 interviews were completed in the general sample of which 17 were conducted with black households, 5 with Spanish, 156 with white households; 1 respondent was from another ethnic background. An interview schedule translated into Spanish was used in the event that the respondent was unable to communicate in English. The following is the sampling breakdown:

	Stratum			
	General	Black	Spanish	Total
No. of housing units selected	214 26* } 240	163	155	558
Non-sample:				
Vacant H.U.'s	18	10	15	
Ineligible respondents	0 } 36	90 } 106	99 } 123	265
Other reasons	18	6	9	
No. of occupied eligible housing units	204	57	32	293
Non-interviews due to refusals, not at home or other reasons	25	10	4	39
No. of interviews completed by Ethnicity:				
White	156			156
Black	17 } 179	47		64 } 254
Spanish	5		28	33
Other	1			1
Response rate	88%	83%	87%	87%

*The additional 26 housing units came from the Black (7) and Spanish (19) stratum: from the housing units listed in those strata, using the overall sampling fraction, every 22nd housing unit was selected and included in the sample, regardless of the ethnicity of the residents.

2. Recruitment and Training of Interviewers

The Model Cities staff screened applications for the job of interviewing. Out of a list of 35 approved applicants, the Survey Research staff made a final selection of a team of 16 interviewers. The interview team varied greatly in background, age and experience. All were residents of the Model Cities area. Only one Spanish speaking resident applied; she was subsequently hired. Later on two additional Spanish speaking interviewers were hired.

The team of interviewers underwent a week of training sessions conducted by the Survey Research staff. The interviewers were made familiar with the general purpose of the survey and the objective of each question. It was felt that the interviewers not only should know how to ask a question but also why they were asked. Knowledge of the question objectives and skillful interviewing procedures enhance the adequacy of the response. There are many techniques an interviewer must learn such as: introductory procedures, ways of creating a good interviewing relationship, 'non-directive' probing. Role playing was one of the methods used to prepare the interviewers for experiences in the field. During the training period interviewers went out in the field to list all housing units at selected addresses. Each interviewer conducted one practice interview with a household living outside the Model Cities area.

3. Field Work Procedures

Each interviewer received an assignment of cover sheets on which was indicated the address and specific housing unit to be interviewed. Before

any household was contacted, the respondent was notified in advance by letter which included information on the survey. During the first call the interviewer would check if the number of housing units as given on the cover sheet for the address was correct. At addresses in the general sample the interviewer would conduct an interview with one of the adults in the household selected at random. An adult was defined as anyone of 18 years or older or married regardless of age. In case they interviewed a household in either the black or Spanish sample, they would only proceed with the interview if in fact at the selected address a black or Spanish household was living. The interviewers were required to make at least six calls possibly, some at night and on a weekend, before a household could be considered a "never home" or a "non-interview".

Completed interviews were returned to the Model Cities office. Model Cities staff supervised the field work on a day-to-day basis while a Survey Research Program coordinator met with each interviewer once a week. During these sessions interviews were reviewed, misunderstandings were corrected, and problems in the field were discussed at length.

4. Coding and Data Processing

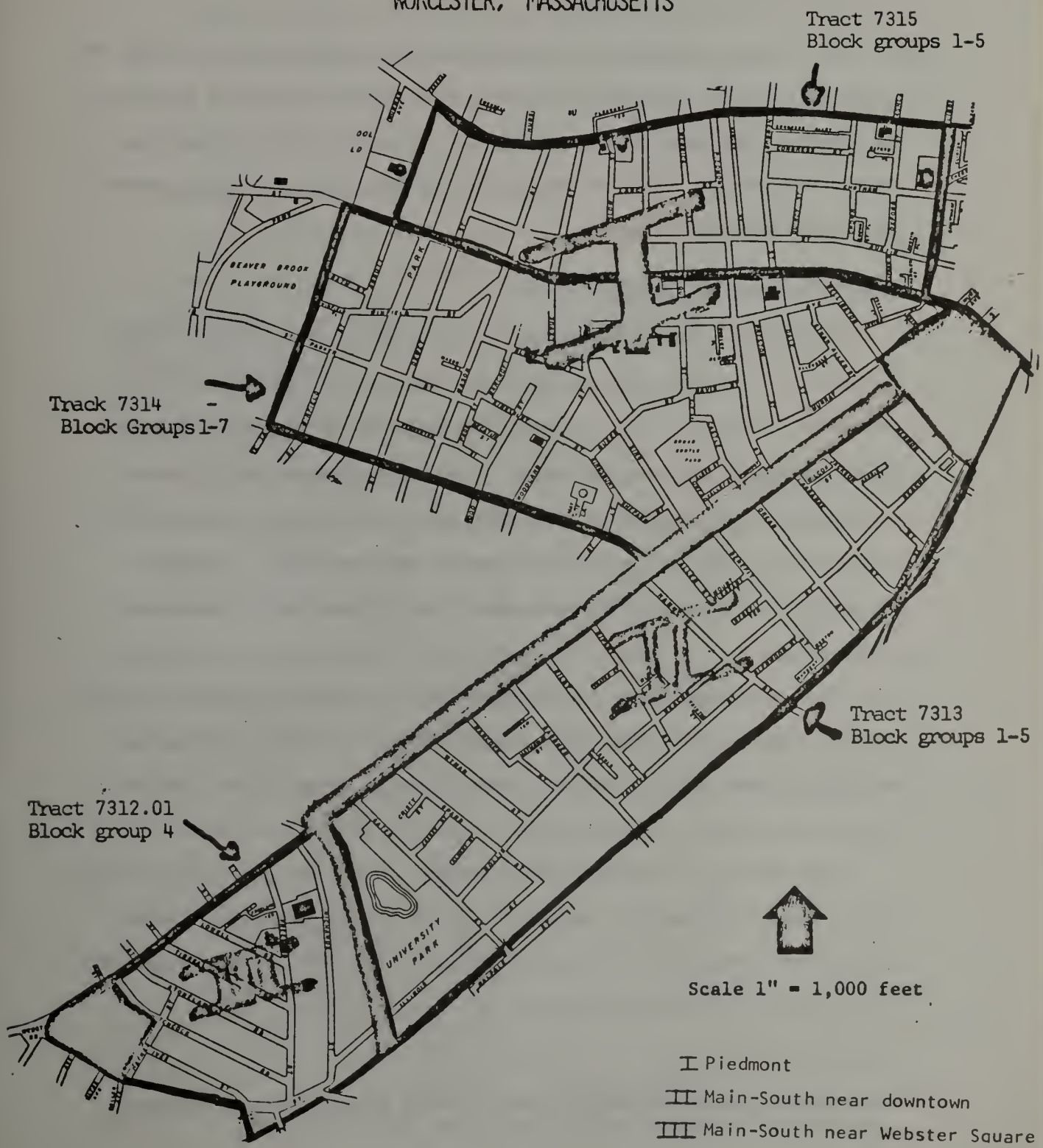
The 254 completed interviews were coded, punched, and put onto tapes for analysis by Survey Research Program. Since the contract required cross tabulations, one of the computer programs frequently used by the Survey Research Program ("Cross Tabs II") provided the marginals and required tables. The analysis of the results is given in the following chapters.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

CENSUS AREAS

"MODEL CITY" STUDY AREA

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS



Prepared by the Worcester Planning Department

1. Description of the Sample

This chapter reports on the socio-economic characteristics of the 254 households in the sample which provide some reliable estimates regarding the Model Cities population as a whole. Data on the Spanish speaking population should be interpreted cautiously since only 33 Spanish speaking households were interviewed.

SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 provides a summary of characteristics of the Model Cities population. More detailed and complete distributions per variable are presented in Tables 2-25. In short, the majority of the heads of households are white and Roman Catholic. Twenty-nine percent are 65 years old or older. In comparison with 1969 data for the City of Boston* this percentage of elderly residents appears to be rather high. In 1969, 19 percent of the heads of households living in the City of Boston were 65 or older.

Over one-third of the households (36%) are single individuals. Again this is a rather high percentage in comparison with the City of Boston where 24 percent of the heads of households were living alone. The 1970 Census data present a percentage of 29 for the Model Cities area.

Approximately two-thirds of all employed heads are blue-collar workers and a same proportion have incomes of $8,000 or less per year. Twelve percent are unemployed or recently laid off. One-fifth of the household heads are on some form of welfare.

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*How the People See Their City: Boston 1969, Survey Research Program, Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard and M.I.T., 1970.

Forty-two percent live in three-family housing units. The 1970 Census found 14 percent of the housing units owner-occupied in the Model Cities area. The sample produced a very comparable estimate of 17 percent. This figure is low, however, in comparison to Boston where the rate of homeownership was 28 percent in 1969.

Of the renters 39 percent spent 30 percent or more of their incomes on rent, a rather high proportion taking into consideration the generally accepted rule that people should not spend more than 25 percent of their incomes on housing.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

The Model Cities area can be divided into three neighborhood areas: 1) Piedmont, 2) Main-South near downtown, 3) Main-South near Webster Square (see map). Main-South near Webster Square differs from the other two areas. Since only 23 households were interviewed in this area, the differences found between the Webster Square area and other parts of Model Cities indicate trends and are to be used with caution. The households near Webster Square tend to be better off financially (Table 12), are better educated (Table 9), and are living more often in three-family unit structures (Table 13).

Table 1 : SUMMARY TABLE DESCRIPTIVE HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table No.	Variables	Total	White	Spanish	Black
	Number of interviews taken in Piedmont Area	61%			
2	Ethnicity of Household Head: Spanish	8%			
	: Black	11%			
3	Religion of Household Head: Roman Catholic	57%			
18	Age of Household Head: 40-65 yrs.	41%			
	: 65 yrs. or older	29%	36%	0%	7%
5	Sex of Household Head: Female	36%			
6	Marital Status of Household Head: married	43%			
16	Household Composition: one-person	36%	41%	20%	23%
	: husband, wife and children present	24%	21%	37%	40%
	: One parent households	14%	11%	30%	24%
17	Life Cycle Stage: husband, wife and children, household head is 40 yrs. or younger	18%	13%	45%	34%
	: elderly one-person household, household head is 65 or older	22%	28%	-	1%
8	Minor children present	34%			
9	Education of Household Head: less than high school	54%			
10	Social Class of Household Head: blue collar	59%			
20	Employment Status of Household Head: working	50%	52%	43%	46%
	: student or housewife	15%	10%	32%	22%
	: unemployed, laid off	12%	10%	25%	22%
	: retired	23%	28%	0%	10%
12	Total household income: less than $4,000	37%			
19	Source of income: welfare	20%	14%	58%	31%
13	Type of housing: three family unit	42%			
14	Tenure: home-owners	17%	20%	-	14%
15	Percentage of income spent on rent: less than 20%	30%			
	: 50% or more	16%			
21	Number of years lived in house: 6 yrs. or more	42%	51%	3%	17%

Table 2: ETHNICITY OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	Piedmont	Main South near dowtown	Main South near Webster Sq.	Total %	(N)
White	74	76	100	79	(155)
Spanish	8	16	-	8	(32)
Black	16	8	-	11	(64)
Oriental	1	-	-	1	(1)
N. A.	1			1	(2)
(N)	100% (155)	100% (76)	100% (23)	100%	(254)

Table 3: RELIGION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	%	(N)
Protestant	36	(115)
Roman Catholic	57	(128)
Jewish	2	(3)
None, Atheist	1	(1)
Mid-East Christian religion	3	(6)
N. A.	1	(1)
	100%	(254)

Table 4 : AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	%	(N)
Less than 30	17	(51)
30 - 39	12	(30)
40 - 64	41	(110)
65 or older	29	(61)
N. A.	1	(2)
	100%	(254)

Table 5 : SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	%	(N)
Male	64	(162)
Female	36	(92)
	100%	(254)

Table 6: MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	%	(N)
Married	43	(116)
Single, never married	21	(53)
Widowed	20	(45)
Divorced	9	(21)
Separated	6	(17)
N. A.	1	(2)
	100%	(254)

Table 7: HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Number of persons	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total %	Total (N)
1	37	37	30	36	(82)
2	28	15	43	25	(60)
3	14	20	9	16	(42)
4	10	10	9	10	(26)
5 or more	11	18	9	13	(44)
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)		(254)

Table 8: NUMBER OF MINOR CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of children	%	(N)
1	11	(32)
2	9	(28)
3	6	(21)
4	3	(10)
5 or more	4	(13)
None	66	(149)
N. A.	1	(1)
	100%	(254)

Table 9: EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total %	(N)
8 grades or less	30	37		28	(80)
1-3 yrs. of High School	26	32	9	26	(66)
High School grad.	22	16	43	23	(57)
1-3 yrs. of College or College grad. or higher degree	19	14	48	20	(46)
N. A.	3	1		3	(5)
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)		(254)

Table 10: OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	%	(N)
Professional	9	(22)
Managers, proprietors	4	(10)
Clerical	7	(16)
Sales	3	(6)
Craftsman, foreman	16	(45)
Operatives	31	(78)
Service	9	(28)
Common Laborer	3	(8)
N. A.	5	(10)
Inappropriate - Head not employed last year	12	(31)
	100%	(254)

Table 11: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total %	(N)
Working now	42	57	65	50	(133)
Unemployed or laid off	11	18		12	(35)
Retired	29	12	26	23	(47)
Student in school	2	4	4	3	(7)
Housewife	15	9	5	11	(31)
N. A.	1			1	(1)
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)		(254)

Table 12: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total %	(N)
Less than $4,000	43	34	17	37	(92)
$4,000 - $7,999	25	38	27	29	(80)
$8,000 - $14,999	23	20	48	25	(62)
$15,000 or more	3	3	4	3	(8)
N. A.	6	5	4	6	(12)
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)		(254)

Table 13: TYPE OF HOUSING

	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total %	(N)
Detached single hse	4	6	4	5	(16)
Apt. in partly comm. building	2			1	(3)
2 family hse	14	2	9	9	(25)
3 family hse	43	30	74	42	(107)
4 family hse/or row hse	8	14		9	(24)
Apt. hse 5-10 Units	14	26	13	18	(46)
Apt. hse 11-20 Units	9	12		9	(19)
Apt. hse 20 Units	5	9		6	(12)
N. A.	1	1		1	(2)
	100%	100%	100%	100%	
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)		(254)

Table 14: TENURE

	Piedmont	Main-South near downtown	Main-South near Webster Sq.	Total % (N)
Own	16	18	22	17 (44)
Rent	83	81	78	81 (206)
Other	1	1		2 (4)
	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N)	(155)	(76)	(23)	(254)

Table 15: PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT ON RENT

	%	(N)
Less than 20%	30	(56)
20 - 29%	25	(49)
30 - 50%	23	(47)
50% or more	17	(38)
N. A.	5	(12)
	100%	(202)

The following section presents in subsequent tables the differences in outcome per ethnic subgroup: the white, Spanish speaking and black population in the Model Cities area.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY ETHNICITY

Table 16 shows that the white population has the largest percentage household heads living alone (41%) compared with 20 percent for the Spanish speaking and 23 percent for the black. The black population has the largest percentage of married heads of households (52%) in comparison with 45 percent of the Spanish and 38 percent of the white heads of households.

Almost one-third of the Spanish speaking households are one-parent households with dependent children; 24 percent of the black and 11 percent white households consist of this type of households.

LIFE CYCLE STAGE BY ETHNICITY

This kind of variable combines three characteristics of the household: age of the household head, marital status, and number of children (Table 17).

White households differ significantly from the Spanish speaking and black households. Thirty-six percent of white heads of households are 65 years old or older of which more than two-thirds are living alone. Almost none of the Spanish and only 7 percent of the black household heads are 65 or older and hardly any of the elderly black heads of households are living alone (Table 18).

SOURCE OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY ETHNICITY

Over one-half (58%) of the Spanish speaking households reported income from welfare; a significantly lesser proportion of black households (32%) and of white (14%) households reported welfare assistance.(Table 19).

The unemployment rate is high among the Model Cities residents. Excluding the retired, students and housewives, it was estimated that 16 percent of the white, 32 percent of the black and 37 percent of the Spanish speaking heads of households were unemployed or recently laid off (Table 20).

RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY BY ETHNICITY AND INCOME

White households show much more stability than the other ethnic groups: half of them lived six years or longer in their present dwelling. The black households were slightly less mobile than the Spanish with 18 percent of them living in their current house for six years or more in comparison with 3 percent of the Spanish households (Table 21).

If we compare the number of moves households made during the past five years for ethnic subgroups, we find that the Spanish speaking households moved more frequently: 37 percent of them moved three times or more during the past five years (Table 23). A majority of white households did not move at all during the past five years (56%). It should be noted here that the Spanish speaking population are mainly immigrants and many of them came to Worcester only recently. Twenty-six of the 32 Spanish respondents were born in Puerto Rico.

With respect to income, the low income households (households with incomes under $8,000 per year) are more likely to move than high income households (Table 22).

HOUSING EXPENDITURE BY INCOME AND LIFE CYCLE STAGE

As one would expect, the households with the lowest incomes carry the heaviest housing burden. Of the households with incomes under $4,000 per

year, 75 percent spent 31 percent or more of their income on rent. Only 31 percent of the households with incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 spent this high a percentage of income on rent. None of the higher income households (with incomes of $8,000 or more) spent this much (Table 24).

When we compare households at different life cycle stages the data indicates that the single people over 65 and the families with children carry the heaviest financial burden: 59 percent of the single elderly people and 45 percent of the families with children pay 30 percent or more of their income on rent (Table 25).

Table 16: COMPOSITION OF FAMILY UNIT: WHOM HEAD LIVES WITH BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	Head lives alone	Head* w. spouse with/without relatives	Head* w. spouse and children with/without relatives	Head* w. children with/without relatives	Head w. other relatives only	Head w. unrelated persons only	Total
White	41	17	21	11	6	4	100% (156)
Spanish	20	8	37	30	5		100% (33)
Black	23	12	40	24	1		100% (64)
Other		(1)					100% (1)
(N)	(82)	(40)	(71)	(42)	(13)	(6)	(254)
	36%	16%	24%	14%	6%	3%	100%

*With or without unrelated persons.

Table 17: LIFE CYCLE STAGE BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	Single under 65yrs	Married No childr. under 40 yrs	Married Childr. under 40yrs	Married No childr. 40-64 yrs	Married Children 40-64 yrs	Single 65 or older	Married No Childr. 65 or older	NA	TOTAL
White	25	3	13	10	12	28	8	1	100% (156)
Spanish	20	5	45	8	22	-	-	-	100% (33)
Black	22	1	34	6	30	1	6	-	100% (64)
Other		(1)							100% (1)
(N)	(57)	(9)	(57)	(23)	(46)	(46)	(15)	(1)	(254)
	46%	3%	18%	10%	15%	22%	7%	1%	100%

Table 18: AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY ETHNICITY

	Less than 40	40-64	65 or older	N. A.	Total
White	22	41	36	1	100% (156)
Spanish	63	37			100% (33)
Black	44	49	6	1	100% (64)
Other	(1)				(1)
(N)	(81)	(110)	(61)	(2)	(254)
	29%	41%	29%	1%	100%

Table 19: SOURCE OF INCOME BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	Welfare only	AFDC only	Both	Neither	Total
White	6	4	4	86	100% (154)
Spanish	21	-	37	42	100% (32)
Black	7	11	14	68	100% (63)
Other				(1)	100% (1)
(N)	(22)	(11)	(27)	(190)	(250)
	8%	4%	8%	80%	100%

Table 20: EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY ETHNICITY

	Working	Unemployed or laid off	Retired	Student or housewife	N.A.	Total
White	52	10	28	10		100% (156)
Spanish	43	25		32		100% (33)
Black	46	22	10	22	(1)	100% (64)
Other				(1)		(1)
(N)	(133)	(35)	(47)	(38)	(1)	(254)
	50%	12%	23%	15%		100%

Table 21: NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN PRESENT DWELLING-UNIT BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	less than 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-20 yrs.	21 or more	Total
White	12	37	15	19	17	100% (156)
Spanish	52	45	3			100% (33)
Black	37	45	15	2	1	100% (64)
(N)	(53)	(100)	(40)	(32)	(29)	(254)
	19%	39%	14%	15%	13%	100%

Table 22: NUMBER OF YEARS LIVED IN PRESENT DWELLING-UNIT BY INCOME

	less than 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11 yrs. or more	Total
Less than $4,000	24	38	17	21	100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	18	47	9	26	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	12	34	18	36	100% (62)
$15,000 or more		(3)	(3)	(2)	(8)
N. A.	13	35		42	100% (12)
(N)	(50)	(100)	(40)	(60)	(250)
	19%	39%	14%	28%	100%

Table 23: NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS MOVED IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	Never	1 or 2	3 or more	Total
White	56	31	13	100% (156)
Spanish	3	60	37	100% (33)
Black	19	54	27	100% (64)
Other			(1)	(1)
(N)	(111)	(96)	(47)	(254)
	46%	36%	18%	100%

Table 24: PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT ON RENT BY INCOME LEVEL

	Less than 20%	20-29%	30-50%	50% or more	N.A.	Total
Less than $4,000	6	14	37	38	5	100% (82)
$4,000 - $7,999	26	43	29	2		100% (65)
$8,000 - $14,999	75	22			3	100% (42)
$15,000 or more	(4)					(4)
N. A.	(2)	(1)		(1)	(5)	(9)
(N)	(56)	(49)	(47)	(38)	(12)	(202)
	30%	25%	23%	17%	5%	100%

Table 25: PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT ON RENT BY LIFE CYCLE STAGE

	Less than 20%	20-29%	30% or more	N.A.	Total
Single, under 65 yrs.	45	24	23	8	100% (50)
Marr., no childr., under 40 yrs.	(3)	(4)	(2)		(9)
Marr., childr., under 40 yrs.	22	24	50	4	100% (55)
Marr., no childr., 40-64 yrs.	(6)	(5)	(3)		(14)
Marr., childr., 40-64 yrs.	35	19	43	3	100% (32)
Single, 65 or older	13	19	59	9	100% (34)
Marr., no childr., 65 or older	(2)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(11)
N.A.	(1)				(1)
(N)	(56)	(49)	(86)	(15)	(206)
	30%	25%	40%	5%	100%

2. Housing in the Model Cities Area

HOUSING CONDITION

In order to have some information about housing conditions in the Model Cities area, we asked our interviewers to make an assessment of the quality of the houses they visited. They judged that 4 percent of the buildings were dilapidated, 24 percent were deteriorating and 71 percent were considered generally sound structures. It should be kept in mind that these are subjective judgments of the interviewers, unskilled in housing inspection.

Housing in the Webster Square area was rated of better quality than in the other neighborhoods. Housing conditions are worse in Main-South near downtown: 39 percent of the buildings there are dilapidated or in later stages of deterioration (Table 26).

Another measurement for housing quality is the degree of overcrowdedness. We found that 5 percent of all households are living in overcrowded conditions: that is, they have more than one person per room. The Spanish households are worse than the rest in this respect: 30 percent of the Spanish households are living in overcrowded conditions (Table 27).

SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING

Questions concerning housing satisfaction have been asked in a variety of ways in this study. One of those questions was: "Are there any serious ways this house is not a good place for you (and your family) to live?" and "What is that?" Twenty percent of the respondents answered yes (Table 28). Most frequently mentioned were dwelling-unit insufficiencies: utilities, structural, in general, a feeling of substandard conditions.

In another quite similar question the respondents were asked to list any problems they had with their housing (Table 29). Seventy-five percent of the respondents did not have any housing problems. For the people who did have problems, here too utilities were of primary concern (53 percent of all first mentions), 20 percent mentioned structural deficiencies.

Spanish speaking households tend to report serious housing problems more often than the rest of the population (Table 29).

Finally we asked the respondents to rate their housing as "Very good," "Fairly good," "Not very good," or "Not good at all." Twenty percent of the respondents were negative and rated their housing either not very good or not good at all. As one would expect, twice as many respondents living in deteriorated housing were dissatisfied over-against the number of respondents living in sound structures. However we should point out that of the number listed* as living in deteriorated conditions, 64 percent of them rated their housing as very or fairly good (Table 30).

Two other variables, "Income" and "Number of years lived in Worcester," did not explain any of the variance in housing ratings.

The more frequently mentioned reasons respondents gave for continuing to live in the present circumstances rather than moving somewhere else were either locational convenience (23 percent) or reasonable housing costs (22 percent).

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* The outcomes are based on the subjective housing quality assessments of the interviewers.

Table 26: PHYSICAL HOUSING CONDITION BY AREA

	Dilapidated	Deteriorating	Generally Sound	N.A.	Total
Piedmont	4	20	75	1	100% (155)
Main-South near downtown	4	35	59	2	100% (76)
Main-South near Webster Sq.	--	13	87	--	100% (23)
(N)	(9)	(67)	(175)	(3)	(254)
	4%	24%	71%	1%	100%

Table 27: OVERCROWDEDNESS BY ETHNICITY

	Overcrowded	Not Overcrowded	Total
White	2	98	100% (156)
Spanish	30	70	100% (33)
Black	6	94	100% (64)
Other		(1)	(1)
(N)	(20)	(235)	(254)
	5%	95%	100%

Table 28: DISTRIBUTION TO Q.22: "ARE THERE ANY SERIOUS WAYS THIS HOUSE IS NOT A GOOD PLACE FOR YOU (AND YOUR FAMILY) TO LIVE?

	%	(N)
Yes	20	(54)
No	80	(200)
	100%	(254)

Table 29: DISTRIBUTION TO Q.25:"DO YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS.... HERE IN THIS (HOUSE/BUILDING)?" BY ETHNICITY

Ethnicity	Yes	No	Total
White	19	81	100% (156)
Spanish	53	48	100% (33)
Black	37	63	100% (64)
Other	--	(1)	100% (1)
(N)	(66)	(188)	(254)
	25%	75%	100%

Table 30: RATING OF DWELLING UNIT BY PHYSICAL HOUSING CONDITION

	Very or fairly satisfied	Not very or not at all satisfied	Total
Dilapidated	84	16	100% (8)
Deteriorating	64	36	100% (67)
Generally sound	87	13	100% (175)
N.A.	(1)	(2)	(3)
(N)	(202)	(51)	(253)
	80%	20%	100%

3. Education and Occupational Training

This chapter deals with schooling, attitudes, and need for occupational training programs.

Chapter 1 (Table 9) revealed that 54 percent of the household heads did not finish high school. Forty-three percent of the heads of households or other household members had some form of additional special job training (Table 31). Of the Spanish speaking residents a relatively small percentage (13%) received special training for their work. There is a relationship between income and training as Table 32 illustrates: people with higher incomes were more likely to have had special training, besides their formal schooling, than the people with lower incomes.

Six percent of the heads of households or other household members are presently enrolled in job training programs (Table 33). This raises the questions how many of the people might be interested in job training and do they have any knowledge where to go in Worcester for such training.

Fifty-two percent answered yes to the question: "Do you know where a person can go here in Worcester to get training for a skilled job?" Table 34 and Table 35 indicate that the better educated and the people with higher incomes were most knowledgeable about training centers. The Spanish speaking population had very little knowledge about job training opportunities in comparison with the white and black population (Table 36).

With respect to employment status, it was found that the unemployed tended to be less knowledgeable than the people who were working (Table 37).

Most often mentioned as places where one would go for job-training were the Worcester Trade School (57%) and the State Division of Employment Security, MDTA (25%).

Over half (52%) of the people said that they would consider job-training if it was available in Worcester. Tables 38-43 present the major characteristics of the people interested in training programs. In short, the largest percentage of people interested in training were found among the unemployed or recently laid off (67%); the black population (51%); people between the ages 30 and 39 (55%); heads of households under 40, married, with children (50%); people with 1-3 years of high school or 1-3 years of college (40%); and people with incomes between $4,000 and $8,000 (35%).

Least interested were the retired (5%); the white population (23%); people who are 65 or older (4%); the least educated (15%); and the lowest income group (24%)(which includes many aged).

Table 31: SPECIAL TRAINING FOR WORK TAKEN BY ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
White	46	52	2	100% (156)
Spanish	13	87		100% (33)
Black	53	47		100% (64)
Other	(1)			(1)
(N)	(103)	(148)	(3)	(254)
	43%	55%	2%	100%

Table 32: SPECIAL TRAINING FOR WORK TAKEN BY ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
Less than $3,999	35	65		100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	42	58		100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	52	44	4	100% (62)
$15,000 or more	(5)	(3)		(8)
N. A.	(5)	(6)	(1)	(12)
(N)	(101)	(146)	(3)	(250)
	43%	55%	2%	100%

Table 33: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 185: "ARE YOU OR ANYONE LIVING HERE ENROLLED IN ANY KIND OF TRAINING PROGRAM NOW?"

	%	(N)
Yes	6	(13)
No	90	(234)
N. A.	4	(7)
	100%	(254)

Table 34: KNOWLEDGE OF JOB TRAINING CENTERS BY EDUCATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	Yes	No	Total
8 grades or less	27	73	100% (80)
9 - 11 grades	55	45	100% (66)
High school grad	63	37	100% (57)
1-3 yrs. college	64	36	100% (34)
College grad or more	91	9	100% (12)
N. A.		(1)	(1)
(N)	(116)	(134)	(250)
	52%	48%	100%

Table 35: KNOWLEDGE OF JOB TRAINING CENTERS BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Yes	No	Total
Less than $3,999	38	62	100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	52	48	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	69	31	100% (62)
$15,000 or more	(7)	(1)	(8)
N. A.	(5)	(7)	(12)
(N)	(118)	(132)	(250)
	52%	48%	100%

Table 36: KNOWLEDGE OF JOB TRAINING CENTERS BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	Total
White	56	44	100% (156)
Spanish	18	82	100% (33)
Black	53	47	100% (64)
Other	(1)		(1)
(N)	(119)	(135)	(254)
	52%	48%	100%

Table 37: KNOWLEDGE OF JOB TRAINING CENTERS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

	Yes	No	Total
Working now	62	38	100% (133)
Unemployed or laid off	52	48	100% (35)
Retired	42	58	100% (47)
Student in school or housewife	35	65	100% (38)
N. A.		(1)	(1)
(N)	(119)	(135)	(254)
	52%	48%	100%

Table 38: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESPONDENT

	Yes	No	Total
Employed	33	67	100% (106)
Unemployed or laid off	67	33	100% (37)
Retired	5	95	100% (42)
Student or housewife	18	82	100% (69)
(N)	(88)	(166)	(254)
	28%	72%	100%

Table 39: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING
BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	Total
White	23	77	100% (156)
Spanish	43	57	100% (33)
Black	51	49	100% (64)
Other		(1)	(1)
(N)	(88)	(166)	(254)
	28%	72%	100%

Table 40: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING
BY AGE OF RESPONDENT

	Yes	No	Total
Less than 30	42	58	100% (68)
30 - 39 yrs.	55	45	100% (29)
40 - 64 yrs.	27	73	100% (100)
65 yrs. or more	4	96	100% (55)
(N)	(87)	(165)	(252)
	28%	72%	100%

Table 41: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING BY LIFE CYCLE STAGE OF RESPONDENT

	Yes	No	Total
Single, less than 65	38	62	100% (57)
Married, no children, less than 40	(3)	(6)	(9)
Married, children, less than 40	50	50	100% (57)
Married, no children, 40-64 yrs.	22	78	100% (23)
Married, children, 40-64 yrs.	33	67	100% (46)
Single, 65 or older	5	95	100% (46)
Married, no children, 65 or older	(1)	(14)	(15)
N. A.	(1)		(1)
(N)	(88)	(166)	(254)
	28%	72%	100%

Table 42: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING BY EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT

	Yes	No	Total
8 grades or less	15	85	100% (77)
1-3 yrs. of high school	41	59	100% (80)
High school grad	25	75	100% (52)
1-3 yrs. of college	40	60	100% (33)
College grad or higher degree		(11)	(11)
N. A.		(1)	(1)
(N)	(88)	(166)	(254)
	28%	72%	100%

Table 43: INTEREST IN JOB TRAINING
BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Yes	No	Total
Less than $3,999	24	76	100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	35	65	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	27	73	100% (62)
$15,000 or more	(3)	(5)	(8)
N. A.	(4)	(8)	(12)
(N)	(87)	(163)	(250)
	28%	72%	100%

4. Health Status and Health Care

The data reported in this chapter on health are a selection of the tables available. The analysis will focus on the relationships among health status, health care, health insurance, total household income, and ethnicity.

HEALTH STATUS

The health status of the respondent and the other members of the household the respondent was living with, was measured by ratings of the respondent as "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor". All figures in this chapter present the results for the total household and not for the respondent only.

The proportion of the people with "excellent" health ratings was highest among the white population (28%) even though there are relatively more aged among whites. The health of the Spanish speaking population was reported more often as "fair" or "poor" (35%) in comparison with the rest of the population (Table 44).

Health ratings were related to income. The poorer the people, the more often their health was rated as "fair" or "poor". Thirty-seven percent of the lowest income group (people with incomes of $4,000 or less) were reported in "fair" or "poor" health (Table 45). Fourteen percent of the people with incomes of $8,000 or more received similar low health ratings. The fact that aged are found at a high rate among the lowest income group may partially account for this association.

HEALTH CARE

The medical care people received was measured by asking: "Within the last 12 months....about how many times did you (person) see or talk to a medical doctor about your health?" There was no strong relationship between the number of times a doctor was seen in the past year and ethnicity or income, Tables 46 and 47. People from different ethnic backgrounds visited doctors at approximately the same rate. In contrast with the national picture, our data indicated that low income people are as likely to have seen a doctor in the past year (if not more likely)as the people who are financially better off.

In a next question the respondents were asked about the recency of their last doctor's visit. Nearly two-thirds of the population saw a doctor within the last twelve months. Again the low-income people were not worse off in comparison with the more advantaged (Table 48). Also there was no significant relationship between recency of the last doctor's visit and ethnicity (Table 49).

For those who visited a doctor during the past three months, 58 percent went to a private doctor's office. The remainder want to a clinic, an office of a group of doctors, or a neighborhood health center. The Spanish speaking population were much less likely to receive medical care from private doctors (19%)(Table 50). People with incomes of $8,000 or more were more likely (78%) to have a private doctor than the people with lesser incomes (Table 51). One of the most striking aspects of the data is the extent to which Spanish, blacks, and those with income less than $8,000 are using sources other than private doctors.

Seventy-nine percent of private doctor's offices mentioned were located outside the Model Cities area (Table 52). Of the people who did not visit

a private doctor but went elsewhere for medical care, 38 percent mentioned the Worcester City Hospital (Table 53).

When looking at the specialty of the private doctors used by Model City residents, over half (57%) consulted a General Practitioner or a doctor specializing in Internal Medicine. Twelve percent went to an Obstetrician or a Gynocologist (Table 54). Most people (59%) went because of a specific problem and 38 percent went for a regular check-up. The black population mentioned more often than the rest that they went for a check-up (64%) (Table 55). There is no strong relationship between reasons for seeing a physician and income (Table 56).

Of the people who received medical care for a specific problem, 58 percent previously had seen a doctor about the same problem (Table 57).

Another measurement of medical care is whether or not people have a regular doctor or place they go to in case of illness. Most people (81%) did have a particular doctor, clinic, or hospital. There were no signficant differences per income group.

Similar to data reported earlier in this chapter, the people who were better off financially favored a private doctor's office more than a hospital or clinic for regular health care. The Spanish depended more often on clinics and hospitals (55%) than any of the other ethnic groups (Tables 58 and 59).

TRANSPORTATION TO A DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Half the people said they used their car to visit a doctor. The lowest income group was more dependent on public transportation or taxis. The Spanish speaking population tended to use a taxi more often for transportation to and from a doctor's office (Tables 60 and 61). Most people were satisfied with their mode of transportation to doctors or clinics regardless of income or ethnicity (Table 62).

HEALTH INSURANCE

Several questions were asked about health insurance or coverage for medical expenses by medicaid, public assistance, or welfare. As one might expect, with an increase in income, the percentage of the households covered by some kind of medical insurance increases (Table 66). Of the lowest income group (people with incomes of less than $4,000) 43 percent received public assistance for medical costs (Table 64). The Spanish population received it very significantly more often than the rest of the population (63%) (Table 63).

Of all households[1] 68 percent said they were covered by some kind of hospital insurance, and 18 percent were insured for doctor's visits[2] (Table 65). The Spanish population reported a much lower rate of private insurance protection. Thirty-three percent of the Spanish-speaking households had hospital insurance and only 3 percent were insured for doctor's visits.

MEDICAL COSTS AND MEDICAL CARE

When asked if "doctor's cost" had kept people from seeing a doctor in the past year, 20 percent answered, "Yes" (Table 67). However, of the Spanish population a lesser percentage (10%) felt that medical costs prevented them from going to a doctor when they should. The blacks most often cited this problem. Because private insurance does not usually cover visits to doctors--except with deductible or in emergencies--while public assistance programs do, it is common to find that costs are most often a problem for those whose incomes are just above the level required for public assistance.

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[1] In some cases not all household members are covered by health insurance.

[2] Reporting of exactly what kind of costs are covered by health insurance is known to be a difficult task for respondents, and this figure should be treated with special caution.

Table 44: HEALTH STATUS OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY ETHNICITY

	Excellent	Good	Fair or Poor	N. A.	Total
White	28	50	22		100% (204)
Spanish	13	46	35	6	100% (57)
Black	19	58	22	1	100% (102)
Other	(1)		(1)		(2)
N. A.				(1)	(1)
(N)	(78)	(162)	(121)	(5)	(366)
	25%	50%	23%	2%	100%

Table 45: HEALTH STATUS OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Excellent	Good	Fair or Poor	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	14	47	37	2	100% (113)
$4,000 - $7,999	19	56	25		100% (124)
$8,000 - $14,999	34	51	14	1	100% (92)
$15,000 or more	(6)	(5)	(2)		(13)
N. A.	33	32	21	14	100% (20)
(N)	(78)	(159)	(120)	(5)	(362)
	25%	50%	23%	2%	100%

Table 46: NUMBER OF TIMES DOCTOR SEEN IN THE PAST YEAR BY ETHNICITY

	None	1-3	4-7	8 or more	N. A.	Total
White	34	41	14	9	2	100% (239)
Spanish	38	27	14	7	14	100% (72)
Black	30	33	13	11	13	100% (121)
Other		(1)	(1)			(2)
N. A.					(1)	(1)
(N)	(127)	(151)	(79)	(59)	(19)	(435)
	34%	37%	14%	9%	6%	100%

Table 47: NUMBER OF TIMES DOCTOR SEEN IN THE PAST YEAR BY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	None	1-3	4-7	8 or more	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	30	35	18	15	2	100% (127)
$4,000 - $7,999	36	36	16	9	3	100% (147)
$8,000 - $14,999	36	41	14	6	3	100% (124)
$15,000 or more	(7)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(16)
N. A.	(4)	(7)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(17)
(N)	(127)	(149)	(78)	(58)	(19)	(431)
	34%	37%	14%	9%	6%	100%

Table 48: RECENCY OF LAST DOCTORS VISIT BY INCOME

	One year ago or less	13 months up to 3 yrs ago	3 yrs ago or more	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	71	13	9	7	100% (117)
$4,000 - $7,999	68	13	11	8	100% (114)
$8,000 - $14,999	63	20	3	14	100% (100)
$15,000 or more	(6)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(15)
N. A.	(9)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(17)
(N)	(208)	(75)	(39)	(41)	(363)
	64%	17%	7%	12%	100%

Table 49: RECENCY OF LAST DOCTORS VISIT BY ETHNICITY

	One year ago or less	13 months up to 3 yrs ago	3 yrs ago or more	N. A.	Total
White	66	16	8	10	100% (203)
Spanish	63	18	4	15	100% (60)
Black	58	14	11	17	100% (102)
Other	(1)				(1)
N. A.				(1)	(1)
(N)	(212)	(75)	(39)	(41)	(367)
	65%	16%	7%	12%	100%

Table 50: WHERE DOCTOR SEEN FOR THOSE WHO VISITED A DOCTOR IN PAST THREE MONTHS BY ETHNICITY

	In Doctor's Office	Elsewhere (Clinics)	Total
White	70	30	100% (90)
Spanish	19	81	100% (25)
Black	56	44	100% (49)
Other		(1)	(1)
(N)	(103)	(62)	(165)
	58%	42%	100%

Table 51: WHERE DOCTOR SEEN FOR THOSE WHO VISITED A DOCTOR IN PAST THREE MONTHS BY INCOME

	In Doctor's Office	Elsewhere (Clinics)	Total
Less than $4,000	56	44	100% (53)
$4,000 - $7,999	44	56	100% (53)
$8,000 - $14,999	78	22	100% (45)
$15,000 or more	(3)	(2)	(5)
N. A.	(4)	(2)	(6)
(N)	(101)	(61)	(162)
	58%	42%	100%

Table 52: LOCATION OF PRIVATE DOCTOR'S OFFICE VISITED IN PAST THREE MONTHS BY ETHNICITY

	In Model Cities Area	Outside Model Cities Area	N. A.	Total
White	13	81	6	100% (75)
Spanish	(5)	(3)	(1)	(9)
Black	2	88	10	100% (31)
(N)	(18)	(88)	(9)	(115)
	14%	79%	7%	100%

Table 53: HOSPITALS OR CLINICS VISITED IN PAST THREE MONTHS

	%	(N)
Worcester City Hospital	38	(26)
Other	36	(22)
N. A.	26	(15)
	100%	(63)

Table 54: SPECIALITIES OF DOCTORS SEEN IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

	%	(N)
General practice or internal medicine	57	(62)
Obstetrics and gynecology	12	(17)
Other speciality	19	(23)
N.A.	12	(19)
	100%	(121)

Table 55: REASON FOR MOST RECENT DOCTOR'S VISIT BY ETHNICITY

	Checkup	Specific problem	N. A.	Total
White	36	61	3	100% (107)
Spanish	30	65	5	100% (27)
Black	64	34	2	100% (53)
Other		(1)		(1)
(N)	(70)	(110)	(7)	(187)
	38%	59%	3%	100%

Table 56: REASON FOR MOST RECENT DOCTOR'S VISIT BY INCOME

	Checkup	Specific problem	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	33	65	2	100% (58)
$4,000 - $7,999	35	65	-	100% (60)
$8,000 - $14,999	41	52	7	100% (53)
$15,000 or more	(4)	(2)	(1)	(7)
N. A.	(4)	(3)		(7)
(N)	(69)	(108)	(8)	(185)
	38%	59%	3%	100%

TABLE 57: WHETHER OR NOT DOCTOR SEEN BEFORE ABOUT SPECIFIC PROBLEM

	%	(N)
Yes	58	(72)
No	40	(47)
N.A.	21	(1)
	100%	(120)

Table 58: WHETHER PEOPLE HAVE A PARTICULAR DOCTOR OR PLACE WHERE THEY USUALLY GO FOR HEALTH BY INCOME

	Particular Doctor	Particular Place	Neither	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	65	17	17	1	100% (108)
$4,000 - $7,999	56	28	13	3	100% (98)
$8,000 - $14,999	74	7	16	3	100% (85)
$15,000 or more	(6)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(11)
N. A.	(9)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(16)
(N)	(184)	(57)	(63)	(14)	(318)
	64%	17%	14%	5%	100%

Table 59: WHETHER PEOPLE HAVE A PARTICULAR DOCTOR OR PLACE WHERE THEY USUALLY GO FOR HEALTH BY ETHNICITY

	Particular Doctor	Particular Place	Neither	N. A.	Total
White	77	8	13	2	100% (182)
Spanish	19	55	19	7	100% (46)
Black	54	17	15	14	100% (93)
Other			(1)		(1)
(N)	(187)	(57)	(64)	(14)	(322)
	64%	17%	14%	5%	100%

TABLE 60: TRANSPORTATION MODE TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE BY INCOME

	Walk	Car	Bus	Taxi	Bike or combi-nations	N.A.	Total
Less than $4,000	18	33	20	25	1	3	100% (83)
$4,000 - $7,	19	56	7	16		2	100% (83)
$8,000 - $14,999	16	64	5	4	4	7	100% (68)
$15,000 or more		(7)	(2)				(9)
N. A.	(2)	(7)	(1)	(1)		(3)	(14)
(N)	(49)	(120)	(32)	(42)	(2)	(12)	(257)
	16%	52%	12%	13%	2%	5%	100%

TABLE 61: TRANSPORTATION MODE TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE BY ETHNICITY

	Walk	Car	Bus	Taxi	Bike or combi-nations	N.A.	Total
White	15	57	12	9	2	5	100% (158)
Spanish	21	36	12	29		2	100% (35)
Black	22	43	9	19		7	100% (68)
(N)	(50)	(121)	(33)	(42)	(2)	(13)	(261)
	16%	52%	12%	13%	2%	5%	100%

TABLE 62: SATISFACTION WITH TRANSPORTATION TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE BY ETHNICITY

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very or not at all satisfied	N.A.	Total
White	70	23	4	3	100% (147)
Spanish	60	24	4	12	100% (33)
Black	61	26	12	1	100% (60)
(N)	(144)	(68)	(17)	(11)	(240)
	68%	24%	5%	3%	100%

Table 63: WHETHER HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE MEDICAID, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR PUBLIC WELFARE FOR MEDICAL EXPENSES BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
White	19	80	1	100% (156)
Spanish	63	37		100% (33)
Black	40	60	-	100% (64)
Other		(1)		(1)
(N)	(74)	(178)	(2)	(254)
	26%	73%	1%	100%

Table 64: WHETHER HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE MEDICAID, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR PUBLIC WELFARE FOR MEDICAL EXPENSES BY INCOME

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	43	57		100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	19	79	2	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	11	89		100% (62)
$15,000 or more		(8)		(8)
N. A.	(4)	(8)		(12)
(N)	(73)	(175)	(2)	(250)
	26%	73%	1%	100%

TABLE 65: PERCENTAGE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF WHICH ONE OR MORE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE BY ETHNICITY

Insurance for:	Total house-holds	White house-holds	Spanish house-holds	Black house-holds
Hospital, surgery	68	76	33	48
Doctor's office visits	18	20	3	12

TABLE 66: PERCENTAGE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF WHICH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE BY INCOME

Insurance for:	Total house-holds	Households with incomes less than $4,000	Households with incomes $4,000-$7,999	Households with incomes over $8,000
Hospital, surgery	68	48	75	88
Doctor's office visits	18	11	12	31

Table 67: WHETHER MEDICAL COSTS KEPT PEOPLE FROM SEEING A DOCTOR IN THE PAST YEAR BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
White	19	81		100% (156)
Spanish	10	90		100% (33)
Black	32	63	5	100% (64)
Other		(1)		(1)
(N)	(58)	(194)	(2)	(254)
	20%	79%	1 %	100%

Table 68: WHETHER MEDICAL COSTS KEPT PEOPLE FROM SEEING A DOCTOR IN THE PAST YEAR BY INCOME

	Yes	No	N.A.	Total
Less than $4,000	22	78		100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	27	73	(1)	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	13	87		100% (62)
$15,000 or more	(1)	(6)	(1)	(8)
N.A.	(2)	(10)	(1)	(13)
(N)	(58)	(190)	(3)	(251)
	20%	79%	1%	100%

5. Model Cities: Knowledge and Use of Model Cities Agencies and Other Community Agencies

In order to gather some information about knowledge of Model Cities programs, the respondents were asked two general questions. First: "Do you happen to know if there is an organization in this neighborhood to which people who want to help with planning for this neighborhood can belong?" And secondly: "Which organization is that?" Thirty-two percent or 82 respondents answered Yes to the first question (Table 69). Twenty-six of the 82 respondents mentioned Model Cities, and 29 mentioned the Piedmont Opportunity Center as the neighborhood planning organization. Only a very few (18) had been active in the organizations they mentioned.

Knowledge of neighborhood organizations was unrelated to life cycle stage and ethnicity. People with higher incomes ($8,000 or more) tended to be more knowledgeable than the rest of the population (Table 70).

To a more direct question: "Did you know.....that you were living in a Model Cities area?", 70 percent of the respondents answered Yes (Table 71). Fifty-six percent knew where a Model Cities office was located.

A lesser proportion of the population (25%) had an idea what Model Cities tried to do in their neighborhood or could mention the names of certain Model Cities agencies (Table 72). Of the 25 percent or 62 respondents who thought they knew one or more agencies, 42 of the first-mentioned agencies were in fact Model Cities agencies. Sixteen respondents did use the services of the agency they mentioned, while 13 respondents said that other members of their families were using it (Table 73).

Knowledge of Model Cities agencies was unrelated to income but did relate to education (Table 74). Of the people with an eighth grade or lower educational level, 12 percent thought they knew a Model Cities agency by name while 35 percent of the High School graduates thought they knew one or more agencies. The black population answered more often (46%) that they knew one of the agencies than the rest of the population (Table 75).

In addition to information about use and knowledge of Model Cities agencies some data was gathered on other community agencies in Worcester (Table 76). Twenty-five percent or 66 respondents said that they used community agencies over the past five years. Twenty-five of the 66 respondents contacted an agency for employment problems; 17 went to an agency for housing and neighborhood problems; 14 went because of financial problems and 9 because of health.

However, when the respondents were asked what they considered as their most serious problem and where they would go for help, the results were different (Table 77). Twenty percent of the people answered that they had no serious problems; 22 percent considered health their main concern; 22 percent mentioned financial problems; 13 percent had problems with housing or the neighborhood; 6 percent were concerned about work; and the remaining 15 percent were problems with children, crime, transportation or general problems.

No particular agency was mentioned more frequently than others as a place they would go for help. Half the population mentioned public agencies as places to go to, one-sixth would go to private agencies, and only three respondents said they would talk to a friend or relative. One-third mentioned that they would contact nobody but solve their own problems.

Table 69: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 124: "DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW IF THERE IS AN ORGANIZATION IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD TO WHICH PEOPLE WHO WANT TO HELP WITH PLANNING FOR THIS NEIGHBORHOOD CAN BELONG?"

	%	(N)
Yes	32	(82)
No	68	(171)
N. A.		(1)
	100%	(254)

Table 70: KNOWLEDGE OF NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS BY INCOME

	Yes	No	N. A.	Total
Less than $4,000	33	67		100% (88)
$4,000 - $7,999	25	75	(1)	100% (80)
$8,000 - $14,999	43	57		100% (62)
$15,000 or more	(4)	(4)		(8)
N. A.	(2)	(10)		(12)
(N)	(82)	(167)	(1)	(250)
	33%	67%		100%

Table 71: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 129: "DID YOU KNOW...YOU WERE LIVING IN A MODEL CITIES AREA?"

	%	(N)
Yes	70	(176)
No	30	(78)
	100%	(254)

Table 72: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 132: "DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEA WHAT KIND OF SERVICES MODEL CITIES TRIES TO SET UP IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD OR DO YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF ANY MODEL CITIES AGENCIES?"

	%	(N)
Yes	25	(62)
No	75	(192)
	100%	(254)

Table 73: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 133: "WHICH AGENCY IS THAT -- FOR WHAT SERVICE?" and Q.138: "DID YOU (OR ANYONE ELSE LIVING HERE) USE THE SERVICES OF THAT AGENCY?"

	First Mentioned Agency
Number of respondents mentioning agencies	62
Number of respondents (out of 62) who mentioned in fact a M C- agency	42
Number of respondents using the agency (out of 42)	16
Number of respondents who mention that other household-members were using the agency (out of 42)	13

Table 74: KNOWLEDGE OF MODEL CITIES AGENCIES OR SERVICES BY EDUCATION

	Yes	No	Total
8 grades or less	12	88	100% (77)
1-3 yrs. of high school	28	72	100% (80)
High school grad	35	65	100% (52)
College or higher degree	30	70	100% (44)
N. A.		(1)	(1)
(N)	(62)	(192)	(254)
	25%	75%	100%

Table 75: KNOWLEDGE OF MODEL CITIES AGENCIES OR SERVICES BY ETHNICITY

	Yes	No	Total
White	23	77	100% (156)
Spanish	22	78	100% (33)
Black	46	54	100% (64)
Other		(1)	(1)
(N)	(62)	(192)	(254)
	25%	75%	100%

Table 76: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 141: "IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, HAVE YOU USED ANY OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCY HERE IN WORCESTER--SAY IN CONNECTION WITH EMPLOYMENT, HEALTH, HOUSING OR ANY OTHER KIND OF PROBLEM?"

	%	(N)
Yes	25	(66)
No	75	(187)
N. A.	(1)	(1)
	100%	(254)

Table 77: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 145: "WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IS THE THING THAT CONCERNS YOU (OR YOUR FAMILY) MOST?"

	%	(N)
No problems	20	(48)
Yes problems related to:		
Health	22	(50)
Finances	20	(49)
Housing, Neighborhood	13	(36)
General problems	9	(21)
Work	6	(18)
Children	3	(9)
Crime - safety	2	(8)
Transportation	1	(4)
N. A.	4	(11)
	100%	(254)

6. Neighborhood Services and Evaluation

The respondents were asked to compare the public services in thier neighborhood with similar services in other parts of the city. Seventy-six percent of the population felt that the services in their neighborhood were better or about the same. Eighteen percent considered them worse (Table 78). This comparison did not vary among population groups with different incomes or with different ethnic backgrounds. However, nearly half the respondents (46%) wanted to see public services improved. Those who considered themselves "Middle class" answered slightly more often that public services needed improvement (54%) than those who felt that they belonged to the "Working class" (42%) or to the "Poor" (46%). There were no significant differences by area but Main-South near downtown tended to be lower in the ratings.

Answers to the question concerning the kinds of improvements they would like to see varied a great deal. Most often mentioned (20%) was police protection or law-enforcement. Street cleaning counted for 18 percent. And 16 percent called for improvements in garbage and trash collection. Again, there were no significant differences between areas.

Neighborhood Schools

Most children in the Model Cities neighborhood attend public schools (80%); 5 percent attend parochial schools. Most people were satisfied with the education the children were receiving. Eighty percent rated the education as "Very good" or "Fairly good" (Table 79). But people in Model Cities were less satisfied with the condition and maintenance of the school buildings. Over one-half (56%) considered the buildings as "Not so good" or "Not good at all" (Table 80).

In response to the question: "Compared with schools in the rest of Worcester do you think the schools in this neighborhood are better, the same or not as good as those in other parts of the city?" --41 percent felt that schools in their neighborhood were not as good as those in other parts of the city (Table 81).

Day-Care Centers

Day-care centers were not a widely familiar service among Model Cities residents; only 37 percent knew a day-care center in Worcester (Table 83).

Of the people living in households with minor children, 35 percent answered that they would use day-care centers if they were available, while 59 percent said that they would not use day-care for their children (Table 82). Six percent are presently utilizing this service.

Neighborhood Characteristics and Evaluation

Similar to the question asked about housing conditions, we asked the respondents: "Do you feel there are serious ways that this neighborhood is not a good place for you (and your family) to live?" Almost two-thirds of the residents felt that the Model Cities neighborhood was a good place for them to live (Table 84). Most of the other residents were primarily concerned with physical characteristics such as dirty streets, noise, and the like. Only very few had negative feelings about the people living in their neighborhood. When asked: "Considering everything about the neighborhood, the good and the bad things--overall how would you rate it--very good, fairly good, not so good, or not good at all?" --84 percent of the residents rated their neighborhood as either "very" or "fairly" good (Table 85).

With the exception of "Attractiveness," and "The neighborhood as a safe place for children," the ratings of specific neighborhood characteristics were also more positive than negative (Table 85). Sixty-eight percent of the people thought their neighborhood was in general a safe place to live. Older people were more likely to rate their neighborhoods as very or fairly safe (Table 86). With respect to ethnicity, the Spanish speaking population considered their neighborhood the least safe (Table 87).

Police Protection and Police Treatment

A majority of the people were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the way policemen treat residents in their neighborhoods. In comparison, a lesser proportion were satisfied with police protection in their neighborhoods (Table 88). Older people tend to be more positive in their attitudes toward the police than younger people.

In accordance with their feelings whether or not the neighborhood was a safe place to live, here too the Spanish speaking population was the least satisfied with police protection and police treatment (Table 89).

Recreation

Three-fourths of the people did not know of any recreational services in their neighborhood. Of those who did not know of such services, 38 percent would like to have some recreational facilities (Tables 90 and 91). Most often mentioned was "a place to dance" or "being able to go to concerts."

Moving Plans

Twenty-three percent of the households had moving plans (Table 92). The primary reasons given were either a dissatisfaction with the dwelling unit or an unattractive physical appearance of the neighborhood. On the assumption that households had a free choice where to live, 44 percent would prefer to stay in their present neighborhood (Table 93). With respect to different income levels it was found that the lower income households more often prefer to say in their area (53% of all households with incomes of less than $4,000). Also families with children and the single elderly people more often expressed a preference to remain in the area.

Table 78: RATING OF PUBLIC SERVICES IN RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PARTS OF WORCESTER BY AREA

Area	Comparative Rating of Neighborhood Public Services				
	Better	Same	Not as Good	N.A.	Total
Piedmont	10	64	18	8	100% (155)
Main-South near downtown	3	70	23	4	100% (76)
Main-South near Webster Sq.	13	78	9	--	100% (23)
(N)	(18)	(175)	(50)	(11)	(254)
	8%	68%	18%	6%	100%

Table 79: RATING OF EDUCATIONAL QUALITY OF MODEL CITIES SCHOOLS

	%	(N)
Very good or Fairly good	80	(133)
Not so good or Not good at all	20	(39)
	100%	(172)

Table 80: RATING OF CONDITION OF THE MODEL CITIES SCHOOL BUILDINGS

	%	(N)
Very good or Fairly good	44	(78)
Not so good or Not good at all	56	(93)
	100%	(171)

Table 81: RATING OF MODEL CITIES SCHOOLS IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER SCHOOLS IN WORCESTER

	%	(N)
Better	7	(12)
Same	52	(91)
Not as good	41	(66)
	100%	(169*)

*Eighty-five respondents did not have an opinion.

Table 82: DISTRIBUTION TO Q.155: "IF A DAY CARE CENTER... WERE AVAILABLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD FOR YOUR CHILD, WOULD (WIFE) USE IT?"

	%	(N)
Yes - would use	35	(26)
Yes - presently using	6	(4)
No	59	(35)
	100%	(65*)

*The remaining 189 households do not have minor children present in the household.

Table 83: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 151: "DO YOU KNOW OF ANY DAY CARE CENTERS IN WORCESTER?"

	%	(N)
Yes	37	(96)
No	62	(156)
N. A.	1	(1)
	100%	(254)

Table 84: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 20: "DO YOU FEEL THAT THERE ARE ANY SERIOUS WAYS THAT THIS NEIGHBORHOOD IS NOT A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE?"

	%	(N)
Yes	36	(90)
No	63	(162)
N. A.	1	(2)
	100%	(254)

Table 85: SUMMARY OF NEIGHBORHOOD RATINGS

	Very or fairly	Not very	Not at all	NA	Total
Safe to live	68	25	6	1	100%
Safe for children	52	34	12	2	100%
Attractive	52	34	12	2	100%
Respectable	79	12	6	3	100%
Neighbors nice	89	7	1	3	100%
Easy to meet people	73	21	4	2	100%
Public transportation	77	12	6	5	100%
Police protection	71	17	8	4	100%
Police treatment	82	9	3	6	100%
Shopping	67	17	5	1	100%
Overall neighborhood rating	84	12	3	1	100%

Table 86: RATING OF NEIGHBORHOOD AS A SAFE PLACE TO LIVE BY AGE

Age	Very or fairly safe	Not very or not at all safe	NA	Total
40 yrs. or less	65	35	-	100% (81)
40 - 65	69	30	1	100% (110)
65 or older	70	30	-	100% (61)
NA	(2)	-	-	(2)
(N)	(175)	(78)	(1)	(254)
	68%	31%	1%	(100%)

Table 87: RATING OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD AS A SAFE PLACE TO LIVE BY ETHNICITY

	Very or fairly safe	Not very or not at all safe	N. A.	Total
White	67	32	1	100% (156)
Spanish	63	37		100% (33)
Black	81	19		100% (64)
Other	(1)			(1)
(N)	(175)	(78)	(1)	(254)
	68%	31%	1%	100%

Table 88: RATING OF POLICE PROTECTION BY ETHNICITY

	Very or fairly good	Not so good	Not at all good	N. A.	Total
White	74	16	6	4	100% (156)
Spanish	57	28	15		100% (33)
Black	65	20	15		100% (64)
Other				(1)	(1)
(N)	(176)	(52)	(19)	(7)	(254)
	71%	17%	8%	4%	100%

Table 89: RATING OF POLICE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE BY ETHNICITY

	Very or fairly good	Not so good	Not good at all	N. A.	Total
White	87	5	3	5	100% (156)
Spanish	58	30	2	10	100% (33)
Black	81	13	5	1	100% (64)
Other				(1)	(1)
(N)	(205)	(27)	(8)	(14)	(254)
	82%	9%	3%	6%	100%

Table 90: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 147: "ARE THERE ANY SERVICES OFFERED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD FOR MAKING LIFE BETTER OR MORE PLEASANT LIKE MUSIC, DANCING, ACTING OR ANY OF THE ARTS?"

	%	(N)
Yes	22	(53)
No	76	(199)
N. A.	2	(2)
	100%	(254)

Table 91: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 149: "WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE ANY LIKE THIS FOR YOURSELF (OR SOMEONE LIVING HERE)?"

	%	(N)
Yes	38	(83)
No	62	(120)
	100%	(203)

Table 92: DISTRIBUTION TO Q. 51: "AT THE PRESENT TIME, DO YOU -- OR ANYONE LIVING HERE, HAVE ANY PLANS TO MOVE?"

	%	(N)
Yes	23	(64)
No	77	(190)
	100%	(254)

Table 93: IF FREE CHOICE WHERE PREFERRED TO LIVE

Stay here	44	(112)
Move to another neighborhood	17	(51)
Move to another city	7	(18)
Move to the suburbs	10	(25)
Move to the country or rural area	14	(33)
Other	6	(12)
N. A.	2	(3)
	100%	(254)

7. Priorities

The preceding chapters have presented some basic tables relating to the number of possible problem areas in the model neighborhood. The basic issue, however, for policy and planning has to do with which areas are most important for increased effort and investment. There is, of course, no easy way to set priorities. How does one choose, for example, between working on a problem which affects most of the people to a moderate extent and working on a problem that affects a few people to a great extent? However, one way to at least approach the problem of priorities is to ask people in which area they would like more money or effort expended and to ask them to make choices among the various areas in which increased effort is possible.

To attempt to collect data of this kind, respondents were given a list of 16 problems or services, and asked first whether they thought more money, less money, or about the present amount of money should be spent on each of these problems and services. The list was as follows:

1. Public schools
2. Police patrol
3. Day care centers
4. Street lighting
5. Cleaning or repairing streets
6. Free medical care
7. Cleaning parks, playgrounds
8. Places for teenagers
9. Trash and garbage collection
10. Housing inspection
11. Drug programs
12. Air pollution control
13. Public transportation
14. AFDC
15. Health needs and clinics
16. Better housing

Essentially the same question was asked in cross-section sample surveys in ten cities throughout the United States.* Consequently, for most of the items, it is possible to compare the responses in the Worcester Model Cities neighborhood with the responses in ten other cities, as a basis for adding perspective to the data and enabling us to identify special areas of concern in the Worcester Model Neighborhood.

As happened in the ten city study, people were much more willing to have more money spent than to reduce expenditures (Table 94). There was no item on which even 20 percent wanted to cut back expenditures, while there were 9 items for which a majority of the population expressed a preference for greater expenditure. The nine items on which a majority wanted increased expenditures can actually be found to cover six problem areas. The highest percentage of responses was for increased expenditure on better housing (75 percent). Sixty-one percent also wanted increased expenditures for housing inspection. The level of concern about improved housing, both in terms of quality and more low cost housing, is comparable to the concern about these issues expressed in the ten-city study.

The concern about the drug problem in the Worcester Model City Neighborhood, and the desire for increased expenditure in that area (72 percent), also parallels the level of concern about drugs in other cities. The interest in increased expenditure of police patroling the streets at night, 64 percent, is also similar to the responses in the ten-city study.

There were two areas, however, in which there was perhaps more concern or interest expressed in the Worcester Model City area than was the case in the

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*"City Taxes and Services: Citizens Speak Out," Nations Cities, August, 1971.

ten-city study. First, 61 percent wanted more expenditure for cleaning and repairing streets. While the concern with dirt in the cities is a fairly wide phenomenon, this rate is substantially higher than the average in the ten-city study. A second area in which there was special concern in the Worcester Model City area had to do with cleaning up parks and playgrounds, and providing programs for teenagers. Whether the cleaning up of parks and playgrounds properly should be combined with the concern about clean streets or with a concern about recreation, the fact is that both concerns (recreation and improved maintenance of public places) seem distinctively important in the Worcester Model Neighborhood.

The other area which seems very important to the people for increased effort is low cost medical care and providing health care facilities. While this is a concern in all cities, it seems if anything a special concern in the Worcester Model Neighborhood.

Two other services should be noted. Only 42 percent of the population as a whole wanted to spend more on public schools, and only 33 percent wanted more spent on welfare or aid for dependent children. However, as we shall see there were some significant groups in the population of which majorities wanted to spend more on these areas. In contrast, the problems of day care centers, street lighting, air pollution, and public transportation were not singled out either by the whole of the population or by a majority of any identifiable subgroup. The closest that any of these came to having a majority interested in increased expenditure was that 48 percent of blacks expressed their interest in more expenditure on day care centers (Table 97).

Because of the large number of areas for which people expressed a desire for increased expenditure, the respondents were also asked to make a choice of which three items they thought were most important for increased expenditure.

Perhaps it is not surprising that there was no item which a majority of the population selected as being one of the three most important. Thirty-nine percent chose free medical care as one of the three most important problems for more effort; 33 percent selected the drug problem as one of the three most important, and 30 percent selected increased police patrols at night (Table 95).

At the other end of the continuum, less than 10 percent chose day care, trash collection, air pollution, or public transportation as one of the three most important areas for increased expenditure; less than 20 percent selected public schools, street lights, clean parks, increased payments for welfare or health clinics as one of the three most important areas for increased expenditure.

Now looking at the specific priority areas in slightly more detail, we have seen that the aged population and the whites are generally better housed than the rest of the population in the Model area. Therefore, it is not surprising that these two groups were slightly less concerned with increased expenditure for better housing and housing inspection than others in the population (Tables 96 and 97). Nonetheless, the area of housing had broad based consensus among all groups, with majorities of whites and aged along with other groups in the population favoring increased expenditures in these areas. It is fairly clear that housing is generally considered a problem of priority throughout the area.

Interest in the drug problem is fairly evenly distributed throughout the population, with majorities of all groups favoring increased effort. There is slightly more heterogeneity of interest in increased police patrols, however. The aged, those over 65, who also expressed more of a sense of safety than others in the area, were, if anything, perhaps the least interested in

increased expenditure on police (Table 96). This is different, by the way, from most cities in which the aged tend to be the most frightened and the strongest supporters of police activities. To a certain extent, there seems to be increased concern and interest in police patrols as income increases (Table 98).

In a somewhat similar way, the higher income people, those with incomes over $8,000, are particularly interested in cleaning up the streets and cleaning the parks and playgrounds. The Spanish are the only identifiable group in which a majority did not express interest in spending more money on cleaning streets (Table 97). All groups except the aged had a majority in expressing interest for increased expenditure on cleaning up parks and playgrounds. It is interesting, then, that the aged were strong supporters for places for teenagers to play. In the Model Neighborhood area working on the problem of recreation for teenagers had majority support among all ethnic groups, among all income groups, and among all age groups.

We saw in the section on medical care that the Spanish were distinctively dependent on clinics, and were receiving public assistance for medical care at much higher rates than other segments of the population. It is not surprising then that medical care was clearly and overwhelmingly the most important issue to the Spanish in this area. Even though the number of cases of Spanish is smaller than is desirable, this pattern is so clear that there can be little argument about it. Ninety-eight of the Spanish wanted more expenditure on low cost medical care; 80 percent wanted more money spent on health needs and clinics (Table 97). Although the issue of medical care is one for which all segments of the population seem to have an interest in increased programs, it is the Spanish more than any others for whom this is clearly an essential issue. Seventy percent of the Spanish selected free medical care as one of the three most important areas for increased effort (Table 95). While the priorities of

other groups are spread around a number of issues, the medical area stands out very distinctively for the Spanish population.

We noted that there seem to be a moderate degree of satisfaction with schools in the area, though less satisfaction with the school buildings. It is perhaps for that reason, in part, that a majority of the population did not see increased expenditure on public schools as a priority issue. However, another component of this finding is the composition of the neighborhood, not surprisingly, aged and single people were not at all interested in increased expenditure on public schools, while a majority of those with children were in favor of increased expenditure on public schools (Table 96). It is also the case that the blacks, in part because of their high rate of children and perhaps in part for other reasons, as a group were more interested in the quality of public schools than others. Fifty-eight percent of the blacks wanted increased expenditure on public schools (Table 97).

Finally, because only a minority of the population, of course, receives welfare payments, it is not surprising that a majority of the people were not interested in increased expenditure in this area. It is also significant, of course, that very few people wanted to decrease payments to people on welfare. However, over 60 percent of both the Spanish and the blacks favored increased expenditure for welfare and AFDC payments. There was no income relationship overall, but this is primarily due to the fact that the aged who constitute a significant portion of those with the lowest incomes, were not at all interested in increased welfare of AFDC payments, since they are not beneficiaries thereof.

It is worth noting overall that the aged population, which we have seen to be more likely to have been long term residents and homeowners, in general, was less interested in increased expenditure for services than other segments of the population. The one area in which they were more interested than others

was increased public transportation; and even for that only 41 percent of those over 65 wanted more expenditure. For other services aged tended to be distinctively low in interest in increased expenditures (Table 96).

In conclusion then, there is not an easy answer to what the priorities in the Model Neighborhood area. What we can provide, rather, is a list of several areas that are of broad-based interest and concern. We also have certain kinds of problems that are of particular interest to certain subgroups within the population that may require special service.

The housing problem seems to be very widespread and of major concern. Medical care is also a major concern, with particular and almost unanimous concern among the Spanish. The police and safety problem, while it is of concern to a majority, if anything seems to be less of a priority issue in the Worcester Model Neighborhood area than in some other places in the country. Perhaps this is not surprising in Worcester.

In any case, as was promised in the beginning, survey data do not solve the planning problems. Respondents do not necessarily take into account all the important considerations or the costs of alternate programs available to deal with a problem. Nonetheless, they do provide one of the most representative ways of putting the preferences of people into the planning and decision-making system. Because people are different and their situations are different, it is perhaps not surprising that there is not unanimity on very many issues or on what the most important issues are. Nonetheless, as various alternatives are considered, the input from data like these should be helpful in the allocation of resources knowing what people most want should be one important consideration in resource allocation. In this perspective, survey data such as these can, in fact, make a valuable contribution to making the planning and decision-making process effective - i.e. in making it more responsive and relevant to the needs of the people to be served.

Table 94: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO "FOR EACH, WHETHER YOU THINK AGENCIES SHOULD SPEND MORE, LESS OR ABOUT AS MUCH MONEY AS IS SPENT NOW..."

Agencies and Problems	Spend more	Spend less	Spend about the same	N. A.
Public schools	42	6	44	8
Police patrolling streets at night	64	2	32	2
Day care centers	33	9	48	10
Street lighting	30	2	66	2
Cleaning & repairing streets	61	5	29	1
Medical care	67	1	30	2
Cleaning up parks & playgrounds	54	1	43	2
Care for teenagers	61	3	33	3
Trash-garbage collection	22	1	75	2
Housing inspection	61	1	35	3
Drug problem	72	6	17	5
Air pollution	39	11	45	5
Public transportation	29	10	57	4
Welfare or AFDC	33	16	49	2
Health needs and clinic	59	1	37	3
Better Housing	75	2	22	1
Distribution of all mentions	52	5	43	--

Table 95: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS SELECTING ITEMS AS ONE OF THE TOP THREE ITEMS ON WHICH AGENCIES SHOULD SPEND MORE MONEY BY ETHNICITY

	Public schools	Police patrol	Day care	Str. lights	Str. repair	Free medical care	Clean parks	Teenage centers	Trash coll.	House inspec-tion	Drug help
White	12	33	9	12	30	39	12	18	6	27	33
Spanish	15	45	9	9	12	69	3	24	-	9	18
Black	24	9	6	15	41	18	15	36	12	24	33
Other						(1)		(1)		(1)	
(N)	(39)	(77)	(27)	(33)	(58)	(93)	(25)	(50)	(20)	(62)	(75)
	15%	30%	9%	12%	27%	39%	12%	21%	6%	24%	33%

	Air pollu-tion	Public trans-portation	Welfare AFDC	Health Clinic	Better housing	Total
White	9	9	6	18	24	100% (156)
Spanish	3	6	33	15	36	100% (33)
Black	-	-	27	15	48	100% (64)
Other						(1)
(N)	(16)	(14)	(35)	(49)	(84)	(254)
	6%	6%	12%	18%	30%	100%

Table 96: PERCENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE PER LIFE CYCLE STAGE WHO WANT AGENCIES TO SPEND MORE MONEY ON SERVICES

Spend more on	Single under 65	Married under 40 with children	Married 40-64 with children	Married 40-64 without children	Single 65 or older
1. Public schools	35	58	65	54	21
2. Police patrol	64	68	79	74	59
3. Day care centers	32	37	39	46	14
4. Street lighting	40	24	37	42	23
5. Cleaning or repairing streets	63	65	75	69	64
6. Free medical care	74	76	57	62	62
7. Cleaning parks, playgrounds	51	69	54	59	39
8. Places for teenagers	67	65	60	70	61
9. Trash and garbage collection	25	20	16	34	14
10. Housing inspection	70	57	50	61	55
11. Drug programs	74	69	74	83	75
12. Air pollution control	47	30	49	44	32
13. Public transportation	18	18	22	52	41
14. AFDC	31	42	20	51	16
15. Health needs and clinics	63	55	42	68	57
16. Better housing	81	74	81	85	66

Table 97: PERCENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE PER ETHNIC GROUP WHO WANT AGENCIES TO SPEND MORE MONEY ON SERVICES

Spend more on	White	Spanish	Black
1. Public schools	39	45	58
2. Police patrol	63	70	73
3. Day care centers	31	33	48
4. Street lighting	29	30	39
5. Cleaning or repairing streets	67	40	72
6. Free medical care	64	98	61
7. Cleaning parks, playgrounds	52	65	57
8. Places for teenagers	60	50	76
9. Trash and garbage collection	19	28	46
10. Housing inspection	62	50	67
11. Drug programs	73	60	76
12. Air pollution control	41	20	46
13. Public transportation	32	18	23
14. AFDC	24	65	61
15. Health needs and clinics	55	80	70
16. Better housing	72	88	89

Table 98: PERCENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE PER INCOME GROUP WHO WANT AGENCIES TO SPEND MORE MONEY ON SERVICES

Spend more on	Less than $4,000	$4,000-$7,999	$8,000-$14,999	$15,000 or more
1. Public schools	31	46	49	66
2. Police patrol	60	62	73	82
3. Day care centers	28	38	39	35
4. Street lighting	25	29	30	66
5. Cleaning or repairing streets	58	62	76	66
6. Free medical care	67	70	65	51
7. Cleaning parks, playgrounds	49	54	66	35
8. Places for geenagers	52	65	68	68
9. Trash and garbage colletion	23	26	21	16
10. Housing inspection	62	62	61	68
11. Drug problem	73	60	83	100
12. Air pollution control	33	37	46	34
13. Public transportation	35	25	24	48
14. AFDC	38	35	24	32
15. Health needs and clinics	59	64	56	65
16. Better housing	76	77	70	83

APPENDIX

RELIABILITY OF THE SURVEY DATA

Properly executed surveys of carefully selected samples of a population produce figures on the whole population that are quite reliable. However, it is very important for users of survey data to be aware of the limitations of the reliability of survey data and to exercise appropriate caution in reaching conclusions from such information.

Types of Error

There are three potential sources of error in survey data: sampling error, response error and non-response bias.

Sampling error, or sampling variability, is not biasing; that is, it does not consistently produce estimates that are different from true population values. However, because any sample of a population may be slightly different from other samples that might be drawn from that population, we have to treat sample figures as estimates that in fact may be a little higher or lower than the actual figures. Thus, if our sample indicated that 50 per cent of the households in a city were homeowners, the actual figure might be 48 per cent or 52 per cent. Fifty per cent would be the best estimate; there is no reason to think that a properly drawn sample systematically would underestimate or over estimate homeowners. However, in using the figure, one should be aware that the true figure could vary by chance from 50 per cent by a few percentage points either way.

One can calculate how far the true population value could by chance differ from the sample estimate. For reasons which are mysterious but widely accepted, it is most usual to report a range around the sample figure within which one can be 95 per cent certain that the true population value will fall. Thus it is usual to say that 50 per cent of the households in the city are homeowners, plus or minus 5 per cent. This statement would mean that there are 95 chances in 100 that the true population figure is between 45 per cent and 55 per cent. It also means that 50 per cent is the most likely figure, and that as estimates get further from 50 per cent

they are increasingly less likely to be the true population figure.

There are two things that effect the variability of a sample estimate; the size of the sample and the percentage of the sample purported to have a characteristic. Ceteris paribus, the larger the sample the smaller the range of sampling variability around a figure based on the sample. Furthermore, there is a wider range of uncertainty around an estimate that 50 per cent of the population are homeowners than there is around an estimate that 10 or 90 per cent are homeowners. Note that for this purpose, 10 and 90 per cent are equivalent; for saying that 10 per cent of the population are homeowners is equivalent to saying that 90 per cent are not homeowners. The reliability of the two statements based on the same sample is the same.

The following table presents average sampling variabilities for different percentage figures and sample sizes. The table should be used as a gauge to the reliability of sample figures. The chances are 95 in 100 that the true population figure lies in the range of the sample percentage plus or minus the number of percentage points shown in the table.*

Example: There are 254 households in the sample; 25 per cent have housing problems.

The table presents a figure of 7 percentage points for samples of 200 and percentages around 30 per cent.

Thus the chances are 95 in 100 that between 18 and 32 per cent of all households have problems with the house they live in.

In addition to knowing the reliability of population estimates, people are also interested in the reliability of obtained differences between groups. The question goes like this. In this sample, the black population is more likely to have housing problems than the white population. Is there really a difference in the population, or could this difference be due to chance variability of the sample? In other words, if we drew another sample, would we get the same answer?

Again, how big a difference is needed depends on the size of the samples and the percentage figures involved. The following table presents the differences required to be 95 per cent confident that the two groups in fact differ in the way the sample indicates.

Example: There are 156 white respondents in the sample; 19 per cent have housing problems. There are 64 black respondents in the sample; 37 per cent have housing problems. There is thus an 18 percentage point difference between the two groups.

The table shows that when comparing groups sized about 200 and about 75 for percentages near 30 per cent, a 13 percentage point difference is needed to be 95 per cent confident

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*When dealing with weighted figures, the sampling errors will be slightly larger than the following tables indicate. On the average, if one uses the tables as if the N were 3/4 of the number of cases on which a given percentage is based, that is probably a reasonable to conservative basis on which to estimate sampling errors.

TABLE A-1

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE MODEL CITIES RESIDENT ATTITUDE SURVEY

Chances are 95 in 100 that the central value lies within the reported value, plus or minus the number of percentage points shown in this table.

Sample Size	Sampling Errors for Reported Percentage Around				
	5 or 95%	10 or 90%	20 or 80%	30 or 70%	50%
50	-	-	12	14	15
100	-	7	9	10	11
200	3	5	6	7	8
300	3	4	5	6	6
400	2	3	4	5	6
500	2	3	4	5	5

The actual sampling errors have not been computed yet for this study. The figures in the tables are about 10 per cent higher than a simple random sample would yield, which experience indicates is a conservative basis for estimating significance for samples like these.

TABLE A-2

SAMPLING ERRORS OF DIFFERENCES

When a percentage difference between two different subgroups exceeds the figures in the table, the chances are 95 in 100 that the two sub-groups are in fact different.

Size of Sample or Group	75	100	200	350	500
	For Proportions from About 30% to 70%				
75	15	14	13	12	12
100		13	12	11	10
200			10	9	8
350				7	7
500					6
	For Proportions Around 20% or 80%				
75	13	13	11	10	10
100		11	10	9	9
200			8	7	7
350				6	6
500					5
	For Proportions Around 10% or 90%				
75	10	10	8	8	8
100		9	8	7	7
200			6	6	6
350				5	5
500					4
	For Proportions Around 5% or 95%				
200			5	4	4
350				4	3
500					3

that there is a real difference between the two groups in the population.

The difference found in the example is that large, and one can conclude that the two groups are in fact probably different.

On Statistical Tests

"Statistical significance", which is the way scientists refer to a relationship or difference that probably is real and not chance, is not the same as social or political significance. Differences as small as four or five percentage points may be statistically significant; i.e. they indicate real differences between groups. However, that does not mean that they are important differences.

On the other hand, tests of significance are useful as a guard against taking too seriously differences or relationships that may not be real. The preceding tables show that groups differing by 10 or even 15 percentage points may not be significantly different if our samples of these groups are small. Such a difference, while possibly politically significant, should be taken as suggestive -- a difference that needs to be further documented.

When one is dealing with samples of 100 or larger, it is relatively unusual for a really important difference not also to be statistically significant. However, when samples drop below 100, sampling variability rises sharply and much more caution is required. Tests of statistical significance can be very useful to determine how seriously to take figures on samples under 100.

One final note: when samples drop much below 50, the sampling variability is usually sufficiently great that even presenting the figures may be more misleading than illuminating.

Response Error

Response error refers to errors in the data resulting from either the interviewer or the respondent failing to do the job he is supposed to do. The most readily identifiable result is information that is "not ascertained" that is, the respondent did not give a codable answer to a question. Such events occur when the respondent does not know or is unwilling to give the answer; or when the interviewer fails to probe an inadequate initial answer by the respondent.

The number of such answers is usually small; but in a few cases, it may be larger. It often is reasonable to assume that "not ascertained" answers are random events. However, there are at least two types of

of situations when this may not be reasonable. First, people who do not know very much about a topic are most likely to give inadequate answers to attitude questions. In this respect, the people who give "not ascertained" responses may be systematically different from those who answer the question. Second, certain types of presumably sensitive questions, such as income, show patterns about who is likely not to answer. In the case of income, those with incomes at the extremes -- either high or low -- are more likely not to answer. Excluding the "not ascertained" answers from a distribution is, in effect, assuming that they are random, not systematic, occurrences.

Other kinds of response error are harder to identify. When an interviewer does not record an answer completely; when a respondent slants his answer in the direction he thinks will please the interviewer; when an interviewer probes directively; these are errors difficult to identify later. In general, we rely on careful, thorough training of interviewers to keep such errors to a minimum. We think for most purposes they are not prevalent enough to affect conclusions based on the data. However, it is not possible to estimate where, or how often, such errors occur.

Non-Response Bias

Non-response bias occurs because all people selected in the sample are not interviewed. Even when every effort is made, there is always a certain percentage of a sample that either cannot be reached or will not agree to participate. In so far as the non-respondents (those selected but not interviewed) differ from those interviewed, the sample of interviews is a biased sample of the population; that is, it is systematically different from the population. Note how this differs from sampling error which is not systematic, or biased, but simply a random, chance deviation from the true population.

When response rates (the percentage of the selected sample actually interviewed) is 85 per cent or above, the effect of non-response is relatively slight on most percentage distributions. As response rates get lower, the researcher has to be increasingly concerned with who in the population is not represented in his data. The effect of non-response is very slight in this study with a response rate of 87 per cent (see page 7).